

## THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

## Should Warn Child Not To Pet All Dogs

Mother Need Not Instill Fear In Cautioning Little Ones That They Run Useless Risk In Stroking Strange "Doggies" Which They Meet In The Streets In Their Play.

By LAURA CLAWSON.

"ELIE is so fond of animals," said Elsie's mother as we were walking the other day. Elsie had stopped to stroke a dog who seemed to appreciate her friendliness. "Even so," I answered, "do you think it wise to allow her to pet every dog she sees? All animals are not used to children, you know, and some time she may come to grief."

"But I dislike to make her afraid," remonstrated Elsie's mother, who has some rather advanced ideas on the subject of bringing up her children.

There the conversation ended. But I am of the opinion that it is unwise to allow little children to make advances, even if they be ever so friendly, to the strange animals they meet on the street. They should be told of the risk they run. One may do it without making the child feel for a moment that sensation of fear of which Elsie's mother speaks.

Need Not Instill Fear.

To caution a child that all dogs do not like children, and that a beautiful animal can be admired without caressing, is simply common sense. And in these days when we know more about the dangers of accidents than we used to, it is only a precaution which every careful mother should take, that of protecting her children by a warning before any accident occurs.

The love of little children for animals seems to be instinctive, and when it is possible the presence of a four-footed pet in a home adds greatly to the pleasure of the children in it.

The family dog will allow many liberties from the children he loves and knows which would not be for a moment tolerated from one of his casual admirers. If the younger children are told that it is safer not to touch a dog who does not know them, they will as a rule see the wisdom of such a suggestion.

There are children who are admonished to "pat the doggie" when neither the foolish parent nor yet the child knows the slightest thing about the disposition of the animal.

Run Useless Risks.

One sees this performance occasionally on street and in trolley car, and one wonders at the workings of the adult mind who would subject a little child to such danger. Ignorance would not be the result if the animals were to snap at the tiny hand raised to pet.

We do want the children to treat all living things kindly, to understand the law of self-protection, and we want them to learn caution in touching strange dogs, no matter how friendly they seem at first glance.

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## RECIPES

## French Pickle.

1/2 peck of small green tomatoes.  
1/2 peck of small button onions.  
100 small cucumbers.  
1/2 peck of string beans.  
1/2 pint of small green peppers.  
4 large peppers.  
1 head of cauliflower.  
1 pint of salt.  
1/2 ounce of mace.  
1 ounce of turmeric.  
1 ounce of cloves.  
1/2 pound of brown sugar.

Cut up the tomatoes, large peppers and cauliflower and with the other ingredients let stand over night. In the morning add 1/2 ounce of mace, 1 ounce of turmeric, 1 ounce of cloves, 1/2 pound of brown sugar. Cover with vinegar and boil 20 minutes.

## Cabbage Pickle.

1 gallon of cabbage.  
1/2 gallon of green tomatoes.  
1 quart of onions.  
1/2 pint of green peppers.  
2 tablespoons of ground mustard.  
1 teaspoon of celery seed.  
2 pounds of sugar.  
1/2 gallon of vinegar.

Turner.

Cut fine or put through food chopper 1 gallon of cabbage, 1/2 gallon of green tomatoes, 1 quart of onions, and 1/2 pint of green peppers. Salt and let stand over night. Drain in the morning and add 2 tablespoons of ground mustard, 1 teaspoon of celery seed, 2 pounds of sugar, white or brown; 1/2 gallon of vinegar, small amount of turmeric to color. Boil 20 or 30 minutes.

## Green Tomato Pickle.

1 peck of green tomatoes.  
1 cup of coarse salt.  
12 large onions.  
12 green peppers.  
2 quarts of vinegar.  
2 quarts of water.  
2 tablespoons of cloves.  
2 tablespoons of cinnamon.  
2 tablespoons of allspice.  
2 tablespoons of ginger root.  
1 cup of mustard seed.  
3 pounds of sugar.

Slice tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and allow to stand over night. Drain through fine strainer and wash by pouring water through. Add 6 large onions (sliced), 12 green peppers (sliced), with seeds removed, 1 quart vinegar and 2 quarts of water. Simmer gently 20 minutes. Drain, add 4 quarts of vinegar, 2 tablespoons each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and ginger root, 1 cup of mustard seed and 3 pounds of sugar. Simmer for 20 minutes and can in sterilized jars.

## Pepper Hash.

12 green peppers.  
12 ripe peppers.  
12 onions.  
3 plants of hot vinegar.  
4 tablespoons of salt.  
5 cups of sugar.

Twelve green peppers, twelve ripe peppers, twelve onions. Remove all seeds from the peppers and chop peppers and onions together. Put all into a stone jar or granite pan and pour boiling water over them. Allow to stand five minutes. Press in a coarse cloth as dry as possible. Have ready three pints hot vinegar to which have been added four tablespoons of salt and two cups sugar. Pour this over the drained pepper mixture and boil ten minutes. Cool and seal in jars.

## Simple Devices For Cleaning

By ISOBEL BRAND.

I HAVE been using kerosene to clean the white painted woodwork in the kitchen. It is really an excellent cleaner, especially as it polishes while it cleans, although it requires long rubbing in order to clean it perfectly dry. But—after using it for quite some time, I find that it is developing a yellowish, unpleasant tinge on the woodwork, and I've had to abandon its use.

Instead I've tried another plan. I moisten a woolen cloth, rub some whitening on it, and apply this to the wood surface to be cleaned. Then the same surface is wiped with another cloth that has been dipped in clear water and finally with a dry cloth. This gives the woodwork a remarkably fresh appearance. One must be careful not to have the cloth so wet that little drops gather, and the wood surface must be left wiped absolutely dry. It takes a little longer than the other way, but the result is far better.

At cleaning seasons I'm always everlastingly grateful that I insisted on washable wallpaper for the kitchen at the time we moved into our apartment. It's very much easier to clean than the bedroom wallpaper, which does not look so immaculate, no matter how thoroughly I work over it.

Use Lukewarm Water.

In the kitchen, I simply use a soft cloth moistened in sudsy lukewarm water for the walls. It takes but a few minutes to clean all the walls, and they look as fresh as new. Over the stove there are sometimes especially obstinate black smoke-marks, but these are easily rubbed off with some non-gritty powder, as are also the little grease spots that do not yield readily to the plain soap-and-water treatment.

In the hall, bedrooms and living rooms, where we have the neutral gray or cream-colored wallpaper, I have to take more time for the cleaning. First I wipe the walls with a soft cloth. I have a special bag of the "dustless duster" cheesecloth with drawstrings on top, which I cover over the broom, tying tightly on top, and this I use to clean the high parts of the room which are otherwise inaccessible.

This process takes only a few minutes, and I generally go through all the rooms consecutively. I timed myself one day to find out which plan was quickest—sweeping, cleaning, dusting and scouring each room completely, and then passing on to the next room and going over all these processes in each room in turn; or dusting all rooms, then sweeping all rooms, scouring all rooms and dusting all rooms, and found that the second method was by far the quicker of the two.

Need Not Change Tools.

One doesn't have to change tools so often, and it is less tiring to keep right on sweeping, from room to room, than to lay down broom, pick up duster, lay down duster, pick up wet cloth, etc., and remain in the same room.

After wiping the walls down with a light stroke, I examine them to see whether there are any conspicuous spots, grease spots or smoky-looking places. The only way I am able safely to remove them is by using the soft "aerated" rubber that artists use for erasing. A good-sized piece can be secured for about 10 cents and it will erase marks from wall paper without injuring the paper itself or removing any of the coloring. It does not, however, remove grease spots in every case.

For cleaning other woodwork—not the light tints—I use a very cheap and safe polish which I had the painter nearby mix for me. It is a mixture of one-third benzine and two-thirds crude oil, and is splendid for everything except the white wood finish or mahogany furniture.

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## The Alphabetical Dots

By CLIFFORD LEON SHERMAN.



"Are the soldiers happy in the camps along the border," asked Tommy one night, "and do they ever get homesick?"

"I wouldn't exactly say that they were happy," said his father, "but they are taking things very good-naturedly, considering what they are putting up with and what they left behind them at home. As to being homesick, they are as busy that they don't have very much time to be that way."

## Nighties Become Obsolete When Crepe de Chine Pajamas Arrive

A Combination of the Pajama and the Nightie, Which Is Hereby Christened Pajigtie or Nightama, Which Ever You Choose, Is Offered For Those Who Care To Be Original In the Matter of Robes de Nuit.

Concessions To Fashion Are Offered In the Eton Jacket, the Frivolous Frogs, Silk Corded, and the Ribbon Lacings Finished With Narrow Pleating—A Fragile Boudoir Cap Tops the Whole.

PAJIGTIES are here.

By this term is meant the bifurcated sleeping garment that combines certain features of pajamas and nighties. With equal propriety might they be christened nightamas. Just at present they have not been officially named, so one may take her choice of titles.

A discriminating New York firm has offered us a glimpse of the pajigtie de luxe, a cheerful affair of broad crepe de chine that may only be affected by the idle rich.

However, for those of a designing turn of mind, a duplicate in cotton-and-silk will do very well indeed.

It will be seen that this pajigtie is what might be termed "deliciously feminine." That is, it is adorned liberally with ribbon lacings, fancy frogs and pleatings such as never decked the more austere maculine pajama of unhappy memory.

This makes various concessions to fashion in the matter of an eton jacket and umbrella trousers in panner effect. The heavy cording, silk covered, is another kowtow to the prevailing styles. The pleats are, of course, added to set off the ribbon lacings.

It is unnecessary to add that a frivolous boudoir cap of appealing fragility tops the novel robe de nuit, which isn't a robe at all.



This Is the Very Latest Decree of the High Court of Fashion. You Positively Must Retire Costumed in Brocaded Crepe de Chine Pajamas to Be in Style.

This Fetching Night Attire Is of Pale Pink Brocaded Crepe de Chine, and Is Topped Off With a Dainty Lace Night Cap. This Costume Is Most Unique as Nightgowns Go. The Upper Part Is Fashioned Waist-Coat Style, With Lapels and Frogs and Buttons. The Cuffs Are Loose.

The Trousers Are Made Very Full on the Sides, and From the Angle to the Knee Are Slit and Joined Together by Ribbon.

Splendid, Sunny, Pretty, Gritty.

She's dapper, some snapper, she's manly, she's neat; She's got the real soldierly stride; She's keen on her uniform, eager for drill.

And her heart's full of patriot pride; She's charming while urming for camp or parade.

At attention she stands like a trump; And she takes the forced marches with resolute zeal. Not a bit like an amateur chump.

She's funny, she's sunny when rest hour comes; And she tries to forget she's a girl When fatigue makes her feel she could drop on the ground.

When up like a ball she could curl; She's plucky, for lucky she thinks that she is.

To get such a wonderful chance To learn how her country to love and to serve, And to live for more ends than just dapper.

She's pretty, she's gritty, she's showing the men She can fight quite as strongly as they. Can work and endure, can gain great results.

Although in her own woman's way, She's splendid, she's tended to labor that's hard.

She is hastening her flag to unfurl, She's getting all ready to do and to dare.

And so here's to the brave Khaki Girl! —Tid-Bits.

What Women Are Doing

MRS. MARY HARRIMAN, widow of E. H. Harriman, has actual control of 25,000 miles of railroad and has a dominating voice in the conduct of 50,000 miles more.

The Sultan of Turkey has bestowed the gold medal of the Red Crescent upon the German Empress.

If a woman in Germany desires a new dress she must get government permission to make the purchase.

Bertha Krupp, owner of the immense gun works at Essen, Germany, is reputed to be worth over \$200,000,000.

Women waiters have proved such a success in London that they are now being trained as butlers.

The Russian government has signified its intention to supply funds for the publishing of a children's magazine which will be edited by two women.

The States in which women may vote for President next November are Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and Nevada. These States have a total of ninety-one votes in the Electoral College.

## Why Athletes Bend Their Elbows as They Sprint Around Track

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

THE overworked allusion, "family breeds contempt," has more truth in it than many other platitudes. It applies with peculiar force to the art of perambulation. Walking is so familiar to us that we do not treat it with the respect it deserves.

Locomotion on two or four legs rarely presents the same interest that it does on wheels. Even the child claps its hands in glee at the sight of steel wheels, "choo-choo" and "honk-honk." There are few endearing young charms in flying legs or active feet. Nevertheless, the forces at work when a bear walks on four legs or the blood brother to the ox moves on two are important and valuable.

Humans move and have their being with a diagonal impulse. Your hands and your feet form the four corners of a box of rectangular shape with slanting sides. The right arm and left leg form the diagonals with the left arm and right leg. The diagonal movement makes the arm and leg on opposite sides swing in the same direction.

Actually, your arms are huge pendulums, like those in a grandfather's clock, their rhythm, of course, depending upon the velocity of your gait. Watch the sprinter or athlete. His speed often tallies with the pendulum motion of his arms. Tardy locomotion gives a lounging vibration to the arms. If you wish to know the speed of a pedestrian's right leg, observe closely his left arm.

Shortening the Pendulum.

When you are stock still, your center of gravity falls within the base of your support. When you walk it is pushed forward. The continual act of forcing the center of gravity forward with one leg, and then swinging this leg into a new position while your whole anatomy rolls over the leg in touch with the ground, is recognized as the none too graceful art of human locomotion.

The leg behind vibrates forward as much by gravitation as by muscular power. Truly, it behaves like a clock pendulum. A long leg or pendulum

oscillates slowly. A short-legged man walking with a long-legged woman is seen as quickly running almost to keep up with his companion.

When a man runs for a car or a sprinter dashes forward, he swings his arms and bends them at the elbow. The explanation of this is clear enough. The outstretched arms could not vibrate rapidly enough in fast movements of the legs to keep up with the latter's steps. By crooking the elbows he shortens the pendulum and, therefore, moves them back and forth more swiftly in accord with the lower extremities.

Walking vs. Running.

Rapidity of motion is also made possible by a descent of the center of gravity of the trunk. Speed is also obtained by holding the feet on the ground for a shorter period, by making a greater stride and by bending the knees and hips more.

The frontiers between a walk and a run often rest with the interval your foot remains on the ground. The interval your feet touch the earth is diminished to a minimum, the judges of a walking match may decide that you have broken into a run and disqualify you.

Walking is differentiated from running when the leg in back is lifted from the ground before the one in advance is lowered and brought in contact with the earth. An expert must often decide this as a moot point in athletic competitions.

When man and the animals walk three sorts of levers—sugar-tongs, wheelbarrows, and crowbars—are brought into action. The human foot when it is tipped on the ground has a crowbar force. To walk on tip-toes is to use them as a crowbar lever. The ankle is the fulcrum and the muscles of the heel are the power behind. The human frame is the weight to be hoisted. The ankle is also a sort of a wheelbarrow wheel, which the weights revolve in ordinary walking.

The sugar-tong lever is at work when you bend your ankle and hold a weight upon your toes or when you walk on your heels. In running and walking all three kinds of levers are occasionally employed. (Copyright, 1916, Newspaper Feature Service)

## Seed Your New Lawn Now

THE early part of September is the best time for seeding a new lawn in the States south of New England and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, according to plant specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Likewise, the repairing of lawns in this region is much more likely to be successful if undertaken in the early autumn rather than in the early spring. The reason late summer and fall planting is preferable where climatic conditions will permit is that young grass does not stool well in spring and summer and is not aggressive enough during these seasons to combat weeds. In the Northern tier of States and New England, these conditions do not hold, and spring is the best time for lawn work. At that time in the extreme North the soil is more open than later in the season and offers a better seed bed.

The first consideration in making a

new lawn is a suitable soil. This should be well drained and of good texture, and should be thoroughly prepared. A good loam will need only enrichment. This may be brought about best by a dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure thoroughly worked in. If manure is not available, twenty pounds of bone meal for each 1,000 square feet may be substituted. If the lawn site is of stiff clay both sand and humus, or decayed vegetable matter, must be worked in if a good turf is to be secured.

There is little danger of using too much of either of these materials. Light, sandy soils should have clay and humus worked in to increase their water-holding capacity. The humus may be supplied in the form of manure compost or soil from mushroom beds at the rate of one-half ton to 1,000 square feet of area. After the proper constituents are supplied, the lawn soil should be thoroughly stirred and tined. This preparation should begin several weeks before seeding time to allow sufficient time for the ground to settle and for weed seeds to germinate.

Seeds and Seeding.

Kentucky blue grass is, in general, the most desirable turf-forming grass for lawn use in the northern part of the United States. For best results it usually is made the predominant ingredient in mixtures containing also the seeds of several other grasses and white clover. A mixture found satisfactory by department specialists consists of seventeen parts of Kentucky blue grass, four parts reseeded redtop, three parts perennial ryegrass, and one part white clover.

These planting lawns must not make the mistake of sowing their seed too thinly, for a thick stand of grass is essential at the beginning. From four to five pounds of the above mixture should be sown for each 1,000 square feet of area. The seed may be covered over a small area by hand-raking, or, on a large area, by a weeder. After the seeds are covered, the planted area may be rolled lightly.

Pride will have a fall; for pride goeth before and shame cometh after.—Heywood.

## for a fine complexion

you must do something more than use cosmetics. You must keep the blood pure, the liver and kidneys active and the bowels regular. You must also correct the digestive ills that cause muddy skin and dull eyes.

## Beecham's Pills

offer you the needed help. They are mild in action, but quickly strengthen the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. They put the body in good condition so the organs work as nature intended. Backed by sixty years of usefulness, Beecham's Pills

are worth considering

## Times Pattern Service

SMART, but very graceful, in the favored jumper style, is this dress with its closing on the left side. The two-gore skirt has plaited side sections in contrasting goods—it is joined to the jumper in self material under a sash of plain ground fabric. The separate guimpe has its collar carried over the neck of the jumper; its sleeves finishes with a fancy cuff.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch plain material, 3 3/4 yards plaid with 2 1/2 yards 36-inch goods for the guimpe.

To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building, D. C.

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